

THE CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian.
Rev. George L. Curtis, pastor. Sun-
day services: Morning worship 10:30
Sabbath-school, 12:10. Christian Endeavor,
7:00. Evening worship, 7:45 o'clock.
Prayer-meeting each Wednesday night.

Westminster Church.
Rev. George A. Paul, pastor. Divine
Worship at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Sunday-school at 12 M. Young People's
Prayer Meeting at 8:45 P. M. A cordial
welcome to all.

First Methodist Episcopal.
Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Harburt, pastor.
Sabbath meeting Mizpah Brotherhood
9:45 A. M. Church Services at 10:30
A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at
12 M. Vesper service Epworth League
at 7 P. M. Tuesday evening's classes
meet at 8 P. M. Wednesday evening
prayer service at 8 P. M. Friday after-
noon at 3 o'clock Junior Epworth
League.

German Presbyterian.
Sunday services: Preaching by the pas-
tor, Rev. Emil J. Buttinghaus, at
10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school
at 12 M. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday
at 8 P. M. Young People's Society, Fri-
day, at 8 P. M. Young Men's Christian
Association meets on Thursday eve-
nings at 8 P. M.

First Baptist Church.
Rev. Fred W. Buja, pastor. Sab-
bath preaching services at 10:30 A. M.
and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12 M.
Young Men's Prayer and Soul Winner's
Circle, Sabbath at 6:45 P. M. Christian
Endeavor meeting Tuesday at 8 P. M.
General Prayer and Conference meeting
Wednesday at 8 P. M. Junior Endeavor
Friday at 3:30 P. M. Everybody wel-
come. All seats free.

Glen Ridge Congregational.
Corner of Ridgewood Avenue and
Clark Street. Rev. Elliott Wilber
Brown, D.D., pastor. Sunday morning
worship at 10:45; Sunday-school, 12 M.;
Young People's Society of Christian
Endeavor, 7 P. M. Evening worship at
7:45; Church prayer-meeting Wednes-
day at 8 o'clock.

Watessing M. E. Church.
Rev. H. T. Jackson, Ph. D., pas-
tor. Devotional Meeting, 9:30 A. M.;
Preaching, 10:30 A. M., subject, "God
Object." Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.;
Epworth League, at 6:30 P. M. Preach-
ing at 7:30 P. M., subject, "Does Death
End All?"

Church of the Sacred Heart.
The Rev. J. M. Nardello, pastor.
First Mass, 6:30 A. M. Mass and sermon,
8:30 A. M. High Mass and sermon, 10:30
A. M. Sunday-school, 3 P. M. Vesper
service, 3:30 P. M.

East Orange Baptist Church.
Prospect Street. Services at 11 o'clock
A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday School at
1:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 7:45 Fri-
day evening.

Montgomery Chapel.
Willson S. Phares, Superintendent.
Preaching every Sunday evening at 8
o'clock. Service of Song at 7:45 P. M.
Sunday-school at 7 P. M. Young People's
meeting at 7:15 P. M.

During the week the gymnasium and
reading-room will be open for men and
boys on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 9
P. M., and on Sunday afternoons from
2:30 to 5:30 P. M.; for ladies and girls on
Thursday evening from 7:30 to 9 P. M.
Montgomery Chapel Cadets will drill on
Friday evening.

Christ Episcopal.
Corner Bloomfield and Park Avenue.
The Rev. Edwin A. White, rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Celebration of Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.
Sunday-school at 9:50 A. M.
Choral Even Song, 4:30 P. M.

Unity Church (Unitarian). Church
Street, Montclair. Rev. Edgar S. Wren,
pastor. Morning services at 10:45 o'clock.
"The Credentials of a Liberal." Sun-
day-school at 12 o'clock. The seats are
free and all are welcome.

Sunday Services.
Until further notice the services at
Ascension Chapel (Episcopal), corner
Montgomery and Berkeley avenues,
will be as follows:
8 A. M., Holy Communion, except first
Sunday in month; 10:30 A. M., morning
prayer and sermon, first Sunday in
month Holy Communion; 3 P. M., Sun-
day-school; 7:30 P. M., service of song;
8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

Bloomfield Mission.
Glenwood Avenue, near Centre. Sun-
day-school at 9:30 P. M. Gospel service
on Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

Silver Lake Union Chapel.
Franklin street, corner Belmont ave-
nue. Sabbath services: Sunday-school,
9 P. M. Preaching, 8 P. M. Week-day
prayer meeting, Thursday evening 8
P. M. Everybody welcome.

BROOKDALE REFORMED.
Rev. W. E. Bogardus, pastor. Sun-
day services: Sabbath school at 9:40
A. M.; preaching services at 10:45 A. M.;
Christian Endeavor at 1:15 P. M.;
preaching services at 8:00 P. M. Prayer
meeting on Wednesday evening at 8:00
o'clock.

BROOKDALE BAPTIST.
Rev. J. H. Brittain, pastor. Sabbath
preaching services at 3:15 P. M.; Sun-
day-school at 1:00 P. M.; prayer meet-
ing, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

St. John's Lutheran Church.
Corner Liberty Street and Austin
Place. Rev. H. A. Steininger, pastor.
Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sun-
day-school at 9 P. M. Ladies Aid
Society first Sabbath of every month
at 3 P. M. Junior Society last Thurs-
day of every month at 7:45 P. M.

**PROTECT your securities and val-
uable papers against FIRE and
BURGLARS** by renting a box in the
Safe Deposit Vaults of The Bloomfield
National Bank. Boxes to rent at \$4.00
per year and upwards.—Advt.

It Was "Desserts"
IT IS NOW RE-NAMED
"Dlights"
THE DESSERT MAKER
At All Grocers, 50 cents.

The Other Side of Things—Wealth.

(Continued.)
It may not at first seem clear why
there could not be any newspapers if
an equal distribution of wealth were
maintained. It is for the same reason
that there could not be any mills for
grinding wheat, or weaving cloth, or
sawing lumber, or any railroad or
steamboat line, or any coal mining or
gold mining, or any other activity
requiring employment.

To carry on any of these enterprises
there must be an accumulation of
wealth (capital of some sort) on the
one side, and a sale of labor on the
other side. Men may have muscular
power or brain power, or both, ready
to sell, but if there be no capital where-
with to pay for that power (labor), there
can be no production.

An even distribution of wealth pro-
vides no capital for employing labor.
Or, suppose hundreds of those holding
these equal portions of wealth combine
to share in an enterprise. That com-
bination is of itself an accumulation,
and rightly managed it could be used
profitably, only because profits take
money from one man's pocket and put
it into another man's pocket, and that
would again distribute wealth unevenly.

It therefore appears that were wealth
once evenly distributed, each person
must stop buying anything whatever,
for that makes the distribution unequal
at once. He must not employ others
to work for him, because that makes
the distribution unequal also. Hence
those equal portions of wealth would
become at once entirely useless. These
are all simply impossible things, for
civilized life could not exist under those
conditions.

Therefore there is but one rational
conclusion. The Creator intended that
there should be an unequal division of
wealth, with great accumulations under
individual control, just as much as he
intended that there should be great
accumulations of water to provide vapor
for rain, and rain for grass, and grain,
and shrubs, and trees, and springs, and
streams.

Were the men of great wealth to
simply hold on to their dollars, piling
them up in great vaults, the accumu-
lation would be harmful. They do not
do that. They either start great fac-
tories, or build railroads, or establish
banks to supply money for others to
open great business enterprises, or they
buy bonds, and the money they pay for
the bonds goes into some of the great
business channels. Each and every
line of business thus carried on employs
thousands of persons, enabling them to
earn a living (good, poor, or very poor
according to ability and willingness).

The greater the accumulation, the
greater the number of persons furnished
with employment by its use.
It may be, the rich man and his fam-
ily simply spend their great income in
extravagant living. So much the
quicker it benefits the wage worker.
First, their immediate servants; next,
those who raise and sell the food they
eat (or waste), for every dollar paid for
food goes to the grocer and butcher,
and from them to their hired help; next,
those who make and sell the clothes they
wear (or give away), for every
dollar paid for clothing goes to the
merchant and tailor, and from them to
those whom they employ, and to those
of whom they purchase their supplies,
and by them to their employees; next,
those who supply them with buildings,
furniture, automobiles and their num-
berless luxuries.

Even the Carnegie money quickly goes
to the pockets of those who erect the
library buildings, and to those who
furnish them, and to those who set the
type, print the pages, and bind the
books to fill those library shelves. Even
the money represented by the Carnegie
bonds must be in use somewhere fur-
nishing employment, or the bonds
would be useless.

Whether the wealth be in the pockets
of few or many is of no importance to
us who sell our muscular power or our
brain power. The important thing to
us is that it be kept in circulation. If
the circulation be through factories or
railroads, or farm crops, or banks, or
coal mines, or gold mines, or mere bold
extravagance, is wholly unimportant. If
Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan will
just keep their money rolling "lively"
they are doing their part. That is what
the Creator planned for them. If we
employ people, use our powers well,
whether as preachers, teachers, lawyers,
printers, salesmen, road builders, or in
whatever capacity the Creator has
planned for us, then we will be doing
our part. It is what the Creator plan-
ned for us. If, in addition, we are
really nobler men than the money-
kings, then better for us and for those
among whom we live. F. W. HAZEN.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward
for any case of Catarrh that cannot be
cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F.
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be-
lieve him perfectly honorable in all
business transactions and financially
able to carry out any obligations made
by him.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood, and
mucous surfaces of the system. Testi-
monials sent free. Price 75 cents per
bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-
tion.—Advt.

"Fairview's Dilemma."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

SIR: I have just seen the article in
your issue of the 7th inst. under the
caption, "Fairview's Dilemma," and as
I am personally mentioned therein I may
be permitted the courtesy of a reply. I
read the article through, looking in vain
for asterisks or "advt." to indicate that
it was a paid contribution, which I can-
not understand, for a more flagrant case
of special pleading I have rarely seen.
Of its six paragraphs, three begin with
"If," which indicates how extremely
valuable their subject matter is likely
to be.

In regard to the proposed extension of
Watessing avenue, Fairview is practi-
cally a unit in opposition, and your
readers hereabouts smile at hearing of a
"dilemma," or that "they have get them-
selves in a bad fix," and they openly de-
clare supreme indifference as to whether
the "Bowers people" are angry or other-
wise. Not to set you right, Mr. Editor,
but that your subscribers may not con-
tinue under a wrong impression, let me
recite briefly the facts.

In the first place, our people are not
sure that the Bowers company really
own the land; it is possible they merely
represent the "former" owner, Mr. Blev-
ney. After securing control of the
Kimball tract, Thomas J. Bowers visited
me and proposed that I contribute a plot
of ground 64 by 123 feet in consideration
of the benefits which would accrue to
my property from establishing the new
street, thereby opening up for me five
lots on the same. I told Mr. Bowers of
Mr. Blevney's attempts to open the road,
and said my position was unchanged;
that if he did not wish to lose the
street opened and did not like to lose
the land required, still I realized that
the development of the tract in my rear
would come in time, and I would not
oppose it provided the lots were reason-
ably restricted. Asked as to what re-
strictions I thought proper, I replied
that I believed the lots should have 50
feet frontage, like the minimum of others
in the neighborhood; that Italians and
negroes should not be allowed to pur-
chase; that houses should be built
uniform in distance from the street and
that all houses should have sewer con-
nections. Put yourself in my place, Mr.
Editor, and decide whether I made un-
reasonable demands.

Mr. Bowers informed me with con-
siderable spirit that they would put no
restrictions on any lot, would sell to
whom they pleased, and would have
every lot disposed of by July Fourth.
Then he showed me a plat of the tract
with the Watessing avenue extension
running right through my land, and re-
marked that that was the way they pro-
posed to develop it. I felt like the girl
who was being forced into marriage by
her parents with an old man whom she
detested. When the old man came to
that part of the service where he asked
her if she consented to take the bride-
groom for a husband, the girl said with
great simplicity, "Oh, dear no, sir, but
you are the first person who has asked
my opinion about the matter."

I declined to donate my land, and Mr.
Bowers, bluntly said that his counsel
informed them that they could take
what land of mine they needed, whether
I was willing or not, and they proposed
to put the street through. Before Mr.
Bowers left he offered in consideration
of my withdrawing my opposition and
deeding his firm 6,423 square feet of my
land to give me a lot adjoining contain-
ing 3,450 square feet. I pointed out the
folly of giving two lots for one to open
a street I did not wish, and for which I
would have to pay assessments on six
lots.

In order that Fairview might not be
charged with injustice or uncharitableness,
our people consented to meet the
Bowers people and discuss the matter
of restrictions. The meeting at which
the restrictions were formulated and the
committee appointed comprised the rep-
resentative men of Fairview. The com-
mittee thus appointed reported that the
Bowers company treated them with
contumely and ridicule and bullying.
The net result of the conference was no
proposition from the Bowers company
that Fairview purchase twenty or thirty
lots along the proposed extension and
erect thereon houses meeting our re-
strictions, paying for the lots \$200 each,
and for one year the owners would agree
to likewise restrict the lots, but if any
were unsold at the end of the time, then
they were to be free to sell them to any
purchaser. That is, we would pay \$200
for a lot that cost—I am told by reputa-
ble authority—only \$45, and at the end
of the year we might be obliged to
double our investment to protect our
sweat. I have heard of jug-handled
deals, but never fully appreciated the
meaning of the expression before.

The whole course of these real estate
promoters reeks with unfairness. They
tried to deceive the Town Council when
they and Faganelli and Maris and other
immoral names, but some that colonize
around Bloomfield can be seen these
days with bags on their shoulders scan-
ning our laws for things to pick up.
Our objection is not alone that many
of them build one-story shacks right out
on the street line; that hygiene and
health are words not found in their vo-
cabulary; that they shoot snipe birds in
violation of law, and have pistol practice
in the backyard; that they have coun-
tless ideas regarding garden and
orchard products and any little thing
that is not nailed down; that Shanty
games and horse-races are customary;
that they spoil neighborhoods by buying
lots on which they take a profit of 300
or 400 per cent. and threaten, if not
bought out at the extravagant figure, to
build one of their peculiar houses with
the natural environment. We have now
daily clearer proof of these things—per-
sonal experience as well as observation.
The two tenets of the article in your
petition was first presented. Mr.
Bowers claimed all they wanted was to
benefit Bloomfield; they were philan-
thropists, not promoters; Samaritans,
not speculators; they had just realized
that Bloomfield needed them, and the
representative talked grandly of the
magnificent lots, the fine residences, the
noble streets and valuable citizens they
would produce. But when pressed down
to facts, he acknowledged the lots would
be only 35 by 123 feet; that there would be
no restrictions and no improvements,
and Italians, were as welcome as any-
body else.

It is true that our main fear is of the

BLOOMFIELD TRUST CO.

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3 PER CENT. Interest on Deposits
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WEARY WORK

Endless duties stare the home
maker in the face at house-clean-
ing time.
Why add to other manifold
cares the weary work of carrying
coal? This is labor that means
tired arms and aching backs.
With a gas range drudgery is past.
House-work is relieved of its lirksome
features and becomes a pleasure.
Order a gas range.
Prices \$9.50 to \$15.00. \$2.00
down; \$2.00 a month. Con-
nections Free.

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THE BEST AUTOMOBILE FOR THE PRICE.
POPE-TRIBUNE, \$900
15 H. P. Light Touring Car with detachable Tonnes
2 CYLINDER VERTICAL ENGINE,
SLIDING GEAR TRANSMISSION,
THREE SPEEDS AND A REVERS

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Fresh Eggs that are Fresh
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FORMERLY AT 46 BROAD STREET.

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